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THE JERUSALEM POST

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ON the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Degania, the first communal settlement in Israel on the shores of DEGANIA of Lake Tiberias, much searching into the past and inquisitive glances into the future of the kibbutz movement will accompany the celebrations that begin today. The kibbutz movement is at low tide. There are probably more former kibbutzniks around today than kibbutz members on the land.

But the movement is far from considering itself beaten. The recession, its leaders argue, was to be expected in an affluent society, a post-war society which does not seek a moral aim in life. It is not true that no new members join the kibbutzim. There are the youth movements which send annual detachments, but the volunteers must fill the gaps left open by defections in existing well-established villages. Instead of starting new ventures which would attract adventurous youths, out of ten thousand new immigrants who volunteered to try kibbutz life, two out of every three remained — which is not worse than the ratio of those who stayed among older members.

It has been argued that if all the kibbutz movements could unite they would have proved stronger and would exert more influence on outsiders. This is the argument which Mr. Ben-Gurion, for one, has been hammering in relentlessly for many years. All that has been achieved in that direction so far is the monthly meeting of the secretaries of all the kibbutz movements, the first in history only with practical, mainly financial, matters. This Thursday, when the Degania celebrations will hold a joint session, the first in history, it is a long cry still to the unification of the movement.

The reason for this is political. It lies in the difference of the aim, the final reason for which people do join a kibbutz. Those of Degania had one concept, which was simple but had one underlying purpose: the dignity of man. The twelve of Degania argued that they must live as free men who would exploit "no other man's toil." Agriculture was, for them, the ideal of self-supporting work. They expected to live in small groups, 25 families at most in a settlement, minding their own business. And the re-establishment of Jewish freedom, too, of course.

The "Ashomer Hatzair" variation of kibbutz life was that of creating a training school for leaders of the forthcoming revolution. For any orthodox Marxist, the need for a revolution is inescapable. Mr. Ashomer Hatzair, the ever young veteran of Kibbutz Ha'arzi, recalled this basic belief when he addressed the national convention of his organization at El Al Hashofet last week. Ashomer Hatzair, in practice, is less turbulent than Hakhshava Hatzair, but their leaders established it in an effort to keep their daily kibbutz life separate from politics. But no member of it will concede that there can be several different formulas for human happiness — such as mass-consumption of industrial products, for instance.

Nothing will diminish the debt which the nation owes to the kibbutz movement. There was one lesson which the kibbutz has taught us: it was invaluable for an "ingathering" nation, and produced the ideal of selfless devotion, steadfast work under the most difficult conditions, salutary imperviousness to criticism. These were the men who knew the sun will rise in the end and waited patiently, without looking at the watch. If the kibbutz movement is to attract new blood and expand, it must do so only if it provides new challenges. Otherwise it may in the end turn out to have been no more than a "glorious episode."

Rabbi Toledano Dies In J'lem, Aged 80

The Government last night announced with deep regret the death of Rabbi Ya'acov Moshe Toledano, Minister for Religious Affairs, and Chief Rabbi of the Sephardi Community of Tel Aviv-Yaffo.

The death took place at 8 a.m., but the communication was broadcast only at 7 p.m. over Kol Yisrael owing to the Sabbath. He was 80.

Rabbi Toledano will be buried in Jerusalem this afternoon. The body will lie in state at the Yaffo Yeshiva Synagogue from 11 o'clock this morning. The Minister will deliver a eulogy there at 2.30 and the funeral procession will leave at 3 o'clock for Har Hamenuhot Cemetery via King George V Avenue and Jaffa Road.

Government offices in Jerusalem will close at 1 o'clock for Har Hamenuhot Cemetery. The country will be closed the whole day.

Rabbi Toledano visited Tel Aviv earlier in the week where he celebrated Simhat Torah. He returned to Jerusalem on Friday afternoon. He stayed at the Hotel Jerusalem, after which he retired to his room. Shortly after he felt unwell, and Dr. Meir Sagalnik, the doctor on duty in Jerusalem over the Sabbath, was called. He treated Rabbi Toledano who felt much better.

At 10 a.m. the patient felt suddenly worse, and Professor M. Rachmilovitch, Dean of the Medical School, was summoned. He found his condition satisfactory. In the morning Rabbi Toledano had breakfast in bed. Shortly after 8 a.m. he felt ill again, which caused his death.

His wife, Miriam, was at his bedside during the night.

(Biographical Note, Pg. 3, Col. 4)

Jerusalem Post Reporter

With sorrow we announce the death in Jerusalem on Saturday of Dr. Avraham Albert Ticho, famed eye specialist. He was 77.

Born in Czechoslovakia, he studied at the Prague and Vienna Universities, finishing in eye diseases in 1912. He answered a call by the Frankfurt Lema'an Zion society to head its eye clinic and hospital in Jerusalem. He was not motivated by Zionism when he came, only by his desire "to go where he could do the most good." At the time, trachoma was rife in Jerusalem and the country. His reputation soon spread throughout the Middle East, and patients were brought to him from all the neighboring countries.

He never turned away a patient who could not pay. Some patients were grateful members of the Bnei Shimon tribe of Trans-Jordan led a thoroughbred horse right into his waiting room as payment. Others took advantage of it.

One Arab boasted that "My wife cost me only one-third of the bride money because she was blind." Later Dr. Ticho would restore her sight for nothing, so she was a bargain.

In 1914, he organized a campaign against trachoma. During World War I, he was an ophthalmic surgeon in German, Austrian and Turkish army units, and from 1920-1922 he was head of the Ophthalmic Department of the Hadassah Hospital. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, and a president of the Israel Medical Association from 1923-24. He was a Fellow of the International College of Surgeons.

40,000 Operations
Four years ago — after performing 40,000 operations and innumerable other treatments — he fell ill and was forced to lay down his scalpel.

Fronidzi Picks New Minister At Army's Demand

BUENOS AIRES (AP). — President Arturo Frondizi yesterday met with his Cabinet after having given in to army demands and sworn in General Rosendo Fraga as Secretary of War.

Grudgingly making concessions to the military after a series of more than 20 crises with army heads since he took over his office in May, 1958, Mr. Frondizi faces yet other unresolved proposals of the generals.

General Fraga, director of the war archives and commander of the politically powerful Campo de Mayo garrison outside Buenos Aires, was described as being the spokesman of the group of commanders who had been carrying on a campaign for four days to get the President to make changes in his cabinet and its economic policies.

On Friday, they forced Mr. Frondizi to accept the resignation of War Secretary General Rodolfo Larcher, who had supported the President in resisting army demands.

Parley with Generals

In a long conference with 23 generals that night, the President agreed to name General Fraga as Minister. The generals turned down Mr. Frondizi's own preference, including former provisional President General Pedro Aramburu, who governed the country after the overthrow of Dictator Juan Peron in 1955.

While Mr. Frondizi was meeting with the generals, a group of younger officers entered Government House and threatened armed action to "defend the constitution." Saying they were dissatisfied with the way the generals were handling the situation, they added that they would accept orders only from the President.

The appointment of General Fraga solved only the most pressing question in the crisis. The generals have demanded dismissal of Economics Minister Alvarez Alsogaray, a strong advocate of free enterprise, and Interior Minister Alfredo Vitolo, the President's aide in political affairs. The army chiefs also are dissatisfied with what they allege to be persistent Peronist and Communist influences in the Government.

TOKYO STUDENTS BATTLE POLICE

TOKYO (Reuters). — Left-wing students and police yesterday fought a hand-to-hand battle outside the building where where Socialist leader Inejiro Asanuma was stabbed to death five days ago.

Four students were detained. Police said no one was seriously injured. An estimated 30,000 trade unionists blocked traffic when they marched through Tokyo streets. A second wave followed in the afternoon. They had planned a series of parades and rallies in various parts of the city in protest against the assassination of Mr. Asanuma. They were linked with nationwide rallies and strikes in support of pay claims.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Leskov to Lecture in London on War

LONDON. — The Israeli Chief of Staff, Ray-Ali Haim Leskov, is to address the Military Commentators Circle in London on November 11 on "The Feasibility of Local Wars."

The chair will be taken by the Circle's President, Captain B.H. Liddell Hart, who visited Israel last March. The date of the lecture is the anniversary of the First World War armistice.

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Hussein Looks To Closer Iraqi Ties

LONDON (AP). — King Hussein of Jordan disclosed here on Friday night that the Iraqi Government had welcomed his Government's move towards reconciliation of the two countries, "and I think in the future there will be other developments."

He told a press conference that his Government had recently recognized the Kaesem regime as a matter of principle. The king is spending a few days in London on his way back from the U.N. He is flying to Amman on Tuesday.

Hussein said that at the U.N. he had met the Iraqi Foreign Minister, who indicated the desire of his Government to have better relations with Jordan in the interests of the Arab world. The king said Jordan welcomed this gesture and had informed the Iraqi Minister that Jordan's aim was to have the best relations with all her neighbors.

(Our London correspondent reports that representatives of Israeli papers, and of all Jewish papers outside Israel, were excluded from the press conference. A member of the Jordan Embassy staff, an Englishwoman, told him that there had been strict instructions to this effect.)

KASSEM WARNS UAR

Kassem is reported to have said last Thursday that Iraqi forces would intervene if the Jordanian regime in Jordan were threatened by external forces. The statement, apparently directed against the UAR, was reported by the Lebanese paper "L'Orient."

In Jerusalem last night, diplomatic circles welcomed the reported statement of the Iraqi Prime Minister as a valuable contribution towards restraining the new UAR wave of incitement against the Hashemite Kingdom. Nasser's current tour of Syria with an exceptionally large entourage appears to have two main purposes: to rescue the morale of the UAR's northern province from its present low level, and to add fuel to the defamatory campaign against Jordan which followed the death of the Syrian pilot-Mahdian in Amman a fortnight ago.

86 Filipinos Die In Two Typhoons

MANILA (Reuters). — The mighty Pampanga River, swollen by torrential rains from Typhoon Lola, flooded three towns about 50 miles north of here on Saturday. Latest reports brought the typhoon death toll to 41.

A report from the southern Philippines said influenza, diarrhoea and dysentery had killed 45 persons on Samar Island, which was badly hit by another typhoon late last week.

Nasser Spurns Offer to Meet With Ben-Gurion

DAMASCUS. — Abdul Nasser on Saturday bluntly rejected the idea of a meeting with Premier Ben-Gurion. He told a wildly cheering crowd in Aleppo, northern Syria, that the proposal "was aimed only at deceiving world opinion."

The suggestion for a local "summit" had been raised at the U.N. General Assembly by Israeli Foreign Minister Golda Meir.

Nasser, who at the U.N. had urged an Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting, said the Arab quarrel with Israel could not be compared with U.S.-Soviet differences. Neither of those powers had occupied the other's territory, he explained, "as Israel has in Palestine. In attempting to liquidate the Arab population."

Nasser told the crowd of 100,000 that his country would never accept proposals for a joint Israeli-Arab state, and would never recognize Israel as a state.

Threat to Hussein

Nasser also made new attacks on King Hussein of Jordan, warning him that he "would not be able to keep his black flag."

In Damascus on Friday, Nasser vowed that the UAR would spare no effort towards realizing pan-Arab unity. Nasser was speaking at the Officers Club shortly after his arrival at Latakia from Egypt by sea.

He was accompanied by three UAR Vice-Presidents: Abdul Latif Boghadi, Fathi Marshall Abdul Hakim Amer, and Nur e-Din Kahala, as well as Zakaria Mohieddin, Central Minister of Interior, and Ali Sabri, Minister for Presidential Affairs.

At the U.N. on Friday, Fung Amoun of Lebanon, called Mr. Nasser's address to the General Assembly "a link in the chain of Zionist propaganda, worthy, as has been said, of Goebbels."

What were the promises of the Israeli Foreign Minister, he asked, when taken together with the "provocative" map on the wall of the Israeli Parliament which he claimed showed the "future Nile" extending from the Nile to the Euphrates. (In fact, no map of Israel, past or present or future, is displayed in the Knesset.) (AP, UPI)

4 Die In Two Road Crashes

Jerusalem Post Staff
Four persons were killed and four seriously injured in two freak road accidents on Friday. The injured were in critical condition last night.

On the Tiberias-Nazareth road near the Poriya Hospital, a jeep hit a Buick automobile which the driver, David Hakham-Pur, 22, of Nahal Tzohar, was trying to overtake. The jeep ricocheted to the left side. Trying to regain the road, Hakham-Pur swerved sharply to the right, striking the Buick again.

This time the jeep swerved twice, instantly killing Hakham-Pur's grandmother, Hinda Sirin, 63, and his mother, Davouda, 45. David was still in a coma at Poriya Hospital last night.

Another passenger of the jeep, Ya'acov Nahmani, was slightly injured and his condition was reported to be satisfactory.

The Buick, belonging to Avraham Amid, son of the owner of the Kings Hotel in Jerusalem, hit a tree after being struck by the jeep the second time and rolled on coming to rest on the roof of the jeep. A girl who was in the Buick with Amid got out and secured a lift to Haifa. She told the driver about the accident, and he took her to a police station in Haifa. After questioning by the Haifa police, she was released. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Macmillan Asks Summit On Berlin and Germany

He Warns New States Of Communist Danger

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Eisenhower told leaders of 34 new members of the U.N. on Friday that the U.S. is "determined that those forces which want to destroy liberty, the dignity of man and human freedom shall not prevail."

Mr. Eisenhower told delegates from 34 new African nations and Cyprus: "If there is a militant dictatorship that has proclaimed openly and time again its intention to communise the world and control it from Moscow, then it is time for all of us — all free nations — to order our affairs as to prevent such a dictatorship from having the way in the world."

The President was speaking on his 70th birthday. Earlier he had told reporters in response to birthday wishes that he feels "fine" and somewhat tired of retiring to private life, but that he expects to keep very busy after his term of office expires next January.

2 More Americans Seized in Cuba

HAVANA (AP). — The Cuban Army yesterday announced the capture of two more Americans who allegedly landed with a small force in north-eastern Cuba last week. They were identified as Allan D. Thompson and Paul Hughes.

The announcement said they were in the landing force that included Anthony Zarbo, who was executed on Thursday with 12 Cubans on charges of plotting to overthrow the Castro Government.

TOUR IN CUBA

HAVANA (AP). — President Sukarno of Indonesia toured Havana and its suburbs yesterday in the company of Premier Fidel Castro. Tourists arrived here on Friday from New York, where he attended the U.N. General Assembly. He leaves today.

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Situation 'Substantially Worse'

SCARBOROUGH (AP). — Prime Minister Macmillan on Saturday publicly urged the calling of a new Summit conference next spring to remove the smoldering fuse from the German and Berlin problems.

The British leader implied that he and Premier Khrushchev already had agreed on the need for such top-level negotiations to be held after a new President was taken over the direction of the U.S. Government.

Addressing a gathering of 3,000 enthusiastic Conservative Party members, Mr. Macmillan declared that Britain had a key role in improving the international climate. He said the world situation was "substantially worse" since Mr. Khrushchev torpedoed the Summit talks in Paris last May.

The Prime Minister told the conference that negotiations on Germany and Berlin will have to be resumed. He said he was informed Premier Khrushchev in recent conversations recently while both men were attending the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Mr. Macmillan said: "I told (continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

West Country Soviet Disarmament Draft

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Three Western countries on Friday night submitted a resolution calling for resumption of East-West disarmament negotiations.

Britain, Italy and the U.S. sponsored the resolution, which competed with the one Soviet Premier Khrushchev tabled in the General Assembly on Thursday.

Both proposals are expected to come up for debate this week in the Political Committee, to which the Assembly directed the disarmament problem despite Mr. Khrushchev's drive to have it taken up in plenary sessions.

The Soviet resolution calls for a quick conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament, while the Western resolution recommends that the negotiators start by agreeing on those disarmament measures "capable of early implementation."

Khrushchev Takes Kadar to Moscow

MOSCOW (AP). — Premier Nikita Khrushchev arrived by air on Friday afternoon from the U.N. General Assembly session in New York.

The Prime Minister arrived in a TU-104, Russia's biggest plane, bringing with him Hungarian Premier Janos Kadar. The entire diplomatic corps, including U.S. Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson, came to greet him.

(A recording of the televised interview given by Mr. Khrushchev in New York last week will be broadcast by Kol Yisrael every 11 o'clock here tonight.)

The Government of Israel

announces with deep sorrow the death of

the Minister for Religious Affairs

Rabbi Ya'acov Moshe Toledano

The funeral will be held in Jerusalem this

afternoon, Sunday, Tishri 21, 5721

(October 18, 1960), the cortege leaving the

Yeshurun Synagogue at 3 o'clock for

Har Hamenuhot Cemetery.

To our Manager
and Mrs. Mordechai Mayer
OUR HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS
ON THE OCCASION OF
THE BIRTH OF THEIR DAUGHTER
LIBERIAN CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
CENTRADE MAYER CORPORATION
MONROVIA-LIBERIA

Visit
TAVIV National Stamp
Exhibition
Disraeli Museum,
18 Rothschild Blvd.,
Tel Aviv

A Prince and a Noble has fallen in Israel
In deep sorrow we bow our heads before the bier
of the distinguished rabbi
Rabbi Ya'acov Moshe Toledano
Minister for Religious Affairs and Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv-Yaffo
who died on Shabbat Kedosh in Jerusalem.
The funeral will be held this afternoon, Sunday, Tishri 21, 5721
(October 18, 1960) leaving from the Yeshurun Synagogue at
3 o'clock for Har Hamenuhot Cemetery.
Members of the public are asked to pay their last respects
to the deceased by passing before his bier from 12.00 a.m.
The Ministry for Religious Affairs and its Staff

The Tol Aviv Municipality
Mourns
the death of
Rabbi Ya'acov Moshe Toledano
Minister for Religious Affairs
Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv-Yaffo

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PROBLEMS OF TUNISIAN JEWRY

ONE of the most serious and commendable problems currently appearing on Jewish topics is "The Jewish Journal of Sociology," which made its debut last year. The initiative came from a small group of London Jewish sociologists and demographers led by Morris Ginsberg and Maurice Freedman; many of them are connected with the London School of Economics while the journal itself is sponsored by the World Jewish Congress.

The journal contains a variety of excellent articles. Thus the most recent number (the third to appear) treats of such topics as sociological aspects of Anglo-Jewish literature, the development of the Jewish population of Jerusalem over the past century, nuptiality and fertility of ethnic groups in Israel and eighteenth-century Polish Jewry.

The lead article discusses Tunisian Jewry over the past two decades. It points out that up to World War II Tunisian Jewry was one of those of Algeria and Morocco — was hardly heard of or about. They lived in peace with their neighbors and attained a high degree of emancipation. It was the period of Vichy rule and the German occupation which called attention to the Jews of Tunisia. The Germans found nearly 300,000 Jews there when they took over in November 1942 and they at once instituted a policy of forced labor, internment camps, fines and requisition of property. After the liberation, Jewish life slowly reverted to normal, with the assistance of many outside organizations.

Post-War Upheavals

The immediate post-war period was marked by an intellectual, economic and social upheaval while religious life remained strong. The general economic improvement brought many Jews into the middle class and the developing civil service called increasingly on Jews. Many went to France to visit or to study. The potential threat of assimilation was, however, mainly checked by the growing activities of the Zionist Organization.

The 1946 census revealed that there were 79,791 Tunisian Jews and about 20,000 Jews of French and other nationalities. Occupationally, most Jews were absorbed by commerce, followed by commerce, with portage and transport a long way behind in third place. The emigration to the State of Israel of course, profoundly affected the demographic structure. Nearly 40,000 Tunisian Jews went to Israel and others left for other countries, notably France. Emigration to Israel slowed down as from 1957, partly due to the greater stability which followed the attainment of Tunisian independence and by official declarations regarding the equality of all Tunisian Moslem and Jew, and partly as a result of reports of absorption difficulties in Israel. A large proportion of Tunisians who left for Israel were in the younger age brackets and the percentage with large families was also high. As a result, there has been a striking decrease in the number of Jewish pupils in Tunisian schools (there were 38,700 Tunisian Jewish children in primary schools in 1954 and only 11,761 in 1956). The Jews who are left have continued to concentrate in Tunisia. In 1948, 89 per cent of the Jews lived in the capital; in 1956, 67 per cent. In the southern part of the country,

the Jewish population has fallen by about a half.

On attaining independence, the Tunisian Government implemented a policy of Tunisianization and Arabization. This has had important repercussions for the Jews. Tunisian Jews have been guaranteed religious freedom and equality but it is clear that the Jew is only considered the equal of his Moslem compatriot as long as he does not look towards Zion. Within the framework of Arabization, the Arabic language and culture is gradually replacing French, and this has adversely affected the high proportion of Jews who have regarded French as their mother-tongue. The Jewish organizations concerned with help to children have had to Tunisianize themselves and, consequently, have had to cease limiting their aid to Jews; thus an increasing number of Moslem children attend Alliance schools where Arabic is now taught by Moslem teachers (a parallel process is now occurring in Morocco).

Rabbinic Tribunals Abolished

Until 1957, all matters touching the personal status of Tunisian Jews were left in the competence of Rabbinic Tribunals. But in 1957 these Tribunals were abolished along with other ecclesiastical courts and now Tunisian Jews can only apply

VISITORS' GALLERY: Leo L. Sheinfeld

Tel Aviv's First Town Planner

By PAUL KOHN

THE designer of the original Master Plan of Tel Aviv is back in the city for the first time after 36 years — and he is pleased with what he found. Architect Leo Sheinfeld of Boston, Mass., then an emigrant from Russia, was requested by Mayor Meir Dizengoff to prepare a city plan. He completed it on a 1:100,000 scale in 1923. Tel Aviv, then in its "barnitzva" year, already had its Herzl, Ahad Ha'am, Lohmeim, and Nahal Binyamin streets, which were its main thoroughfares.

Sheinfeld looked northwards for Tel Aviv's expansion, but only as far as today's Keren Kayemet Boulevard. He set on paper a main South-North artery, and today, Allenby and Ben Yehuda roads have kept close to his plan. There were no Dizengoff, Ibn Gabirol or Arlosoroff roads on his board, and he envisaged North Tel Aviv at the Trans-Yarkon area.

Vision of 100,000

"But then in my time, who could have foreseen such a tremendous ally and a city of nearly half a million?" Leo Sheinfeld asks. "Dizengoff, in a visionary moment, once mentioned a population of 100,000! Tel Aviv was then a city of 35,000."

City-haired Leo Sheinfeld, who specializes nowadays in the design of hospitals, decided to take time off this year from architecture to come to Tel Aviv with his wife to celebrate their 40th wedding anniversary. He has two sisters living in this country. The Sheinfelds are staying six weeks. One of his first acts was to go to see his plan, now displayed at the Tel Aviv Municipality and then toured the city.

"The new areas are excellent," he commented. "Streets like Arlosoroff and Ibn Gabirol are wide and the buildings are set back correctly

to the Tunisian civil code, and enjoy no special jurisdiction in the field of their personal law. Another change was the abolition of the Jewish Community around which communal life revolved until 1956; in its place, a Jewish Religious Association was set up but so far no elections have been held and Jewish religious questions remain in the hands of a nominated committee.

During the period preceding Tunisian independence, the Jews were promised equality, and great publicity was afforded to the inclusion of a Jew in the first Tunisian Bourgeoisie and the recognition of Yom Kippur as a public holiday. But within a couple of years, the Jewish minister (M. Bessis) had been dropped and Yom Kippur no longer appeared on the list of official holidays.

Today the Jewish population of Tunisia is 50-55,000. There is no Jew in the country without a close relative in Israel and France. Great hopes are reposed in the foresight of President Bourguiba but inevitably the Jews are asking themselves "What will it be like tomorrow?"

No Water for the Mikvah
THE Jews of Helsinki are seeking the advice of orthodox Jews in America on a ticklish problem. The Finnish community is looking for a way to continue constructing its

microb after failure to find a water supply.

The ritual bath, it seems, is attached to the new community centre. There is no possibility of obtaining ground water from the site of the building because it is built on granite. A deep well had been drilled in the vicinity but it produced radioactive water and the authorities forbade its use. Rain water is also objectionable because it becomes dirty by the impure town air; in any case, during the long winter, only very small quantities could be obtained by expensive melting of snow. So the problem is — how to make a mikvah without water?

By Geoffrey Wigoder

UNDERWATER DRAMA



Danish Royalty Visiting U.S.

By GEORGE EMBREE

COPENHAGEN.

KING Frederik IX and Queen Ingrid of Denmark are visiting the United States as the official guests of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Americans are meeting for the first time with this royal couple who combine the dignity of Europe's oldest monarchy with an informality that makes them one of the most popular ruling families on the continent.

The King, who can trace

his family's occupancy of the throne back to the 900's, visited the United States last in 1930, when he attended the World's Fair in New York in the capacity of Crown Prince of Denmark.

Both he and his wife insist upon as much informality as their positions permit. Simplicity and privacy are the guiding principles of the Danish Court. Celebrations of the royal silver wedding anniversary earlier this year, for instance, were kept to a minimum.

Unassuming Palace

The palace, which is only a short distance from the center of Copenhagen, can be distinguished from other Government buildings only by the handful of blue-uniformed guards marching along their

beat.

The King makes a point of seeing that no barriers separate the Royal Family, which includes three princesses — Margrethe (heirress to the throne), Benedikte, and Anne-Marie — from the Danish people. He frequently takes unannounced strolls through the capital's principal shopping district, which is located only a few blocks from the Palace.

A long-standing tradition is the holding of a monthly public audience at which it is possible for any Dane to speak with the King about any topic merely by registering his name with palace officials.

Much of the King's and Queen's popularity dates from their attempt during the war-time occupation to identify themselves with the people. (Unlike most other continental monarchs, the Danish Royal Household did not flee the country.) Shortly after the war, the King and Queen had forced most private cars off the streets, the young couple could be seen cycling through Copenhagen to their various official functions.

Queen is Swedish

Queen Ingrid is a member of the Swedish-Royal family. When she first arrived in Denmark she made a special effort to learn the language. Within a year she made her first public address in flawless Danish without an accent, an accomplishment which immediately won her a special place in the regard of the people.

The King is very interested in classical music and at regular intervals he conducts private sessions of the Danish State Orchestra. Those who are familiar with his performances believe he has considerable talent.

Both the King and Queen have asked the Danish public to give the princesses every

opportunity to grow up without being made too aware of their royal status. All three attended ordinary schools instead of having special tutors at the Palace.

The Danish press respected this request so completely that Princess Margrethe was kept entirely out of the limelight until a few years ago, when she reached 18 and became the Heir Apparent.

Finding a Husband

Requests for information about the Royal Family's private life are frequently met with the simple reply: "This is a family matter." The fact that the King and Queen have no male heirs required an amendment to the Danish Constitution to permit Margrethe to follow in her father's footsteps, since the country has had no ruling queen since her namesake assumed the throne in 1857.

The prospect of being ruled by another Margrethe brings a twinkle to many Danish eyes because, when Denmark last had a queen on the throne, she ruled all Scandinavia.

The only cloud on the otherwise bright horizon is the problem of finding for Margrethe a husband who meets the requirements stipulated by Danish law and the consensus of public opinion. He must be of royal birth — but not an heir apparent of a reigning monarch — and a Protestant. The Danes are quite aware that at the moment there is a far larger number of eligible princes than princes among Europe's royal families. (NANA)

Readers' Letters

HARRY BELAFONTE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Please permit me to correct an inaccuracy in your interview with Harry Belafonte (your issue of September 2).

That article mentions that Mr. Belafonte "explained that Pushkin was half Russian, half Ethiopian." Now, it was biologically impossible for Alexander Pushkin to have been half Russian and half Ethiopian, if by this Mr. Belafonte meant that one of Pushkin's parents was Russian and the other was Ethiopian.

Alexander Pushkin's father was a Russian count, Sergei Pushkin. His mother was the granddaughter of Abram Hannibal, who arrived in Russia from Ethiopia during the reign of Peter the Great. Hannibal's son by a Russian woman was the father of Alexander Pushkin's mother, whose mother, in turn, was Russian.

MARGINAL COMMENT
TV DREAM

By Max Lerner

THERE is a rather touching American dream about the Presidential campaign. Wouldn't it be nice (it runs) if the whole nation could watch and listen to the major Presidential contenders while they argued out the great issues of our day, and then pick the man who showed by his knowledge, clarity and strength that he was the obvious leader to choose?

This was not the dream at the time of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, which were a local Senatorial affair that somehow attracted national attention. It was not until much later that the dream began to take possession of the American imagination, and then the Lincoln-Douglas encounter was invoked as a haunting symbol of what Americans wanted.

As Americans look back, they may well ask themselves why it took so long for the experiment to be tried, as it was in the Kennedy-Nixon encounter, surely what is possible today was possible in 1952 and again in 1956. I can't help wondering what might have happened in both those campaigns if Adlai Stevenson and Dwight Eisenhower had faced each other in debate.

But these are bygone. Turning from the past to the future, we may be pretty certain that no Presidential candidate in future elections will dare turn down a request from his rival for a series of debates. Whether for good or ill, the political TV debate as a method in Presidential campaigns is here to stay.

Is this, as a child might put it with disarming directness, good or bad? The democratic dream, which would like to have total participation of all citizens in an election and total exposure of the candidates to the voters, would obviously call it good. Yet I note in the current discussions a degree of wariness about it and fear of its possible consequences.

Put most simply, the fear is based on the belief that TV is a magical medium to conjure with, and that it plays all sorts of tricks on those who watch it. Add to this the belief that a medium which we associate with entertainment is bound to turn even a Presidential debate into an entertainment rather than an intellectual exercise.

Add finally the fear that since every political technique tends towards a natural selection of the people who are adept at it, the Presidential TV debate will put a premium on candidates with the skill of debating tricks and with a

good TV image, rather than on men who can think, make decisions, and lead.

I HAVE put the case against the debate as strongly as I know how, yet I don't go along with the argument myself. Sure, TV plays tricks and can be rigged with hokum, as witness the historic appearance of a remarkable trio — a Vice-Presidential candidate "under heavy fire," his wife and his dog. But to cast away a communication medium because it can be phoned up and tampered up is to cast away radio, movies, the press.

The point about TV, of course, is that it is the medium which combines all the others into one, and is therefore the most powerful ever evolved. For that very reason it is a wonderful way of seeing the candidates as whole men, and comparing them as such. For that reason also its use must be made available to both major parties and candidates, rather than be restricted to the one that can afford to pay commercially for it. As far as possible both parties should have equal access to it.

I should add that this may be at least a partial answer to the problem of the "one-party press" in America. There are thousands of small communities where only one party — in the South the Democrats, in the North the Republicans — gets the breaks in news presentation. But when Nixon and Kennedy appeared together, they were watched by almost the whole population of these isolated pockets, and they broke through the one-party barrier.

I BELIEVE that the first Nixon-Kennedy debate destroyed the crust of apathy that had formed around the campaign, and that the breaking of it benefited Kennedy more than Nixon. The day following the debate both candidates had unusually good turnouts where they campaigned personally, but Kennedy in Ohio was greeted with a dramatic warmth he had not previously had anywhere.

Shall we lament that it took a TV debate to accomplish this breakthrough? I don't see why we should. Americans are living with advanced technology in every field: why not in politics? Just as people in undeveloped countries are having to shift their perspective with the new industrial machines which are breaking up their traditional societies, Americans must learn to use the big media, not be used by them.

New York, October 25.

PEN FRIENDS

LEONARD FERNANDO, 29, of 79 Laxapathia Road, Laxapathia, Moravia, Guyana, wishes to have a friend in Israel. If he receives too many replies for himself to answer, it is no problem because his club has many members amongst whom he can divide these letters.

Yours, etc.
HOMER SMITH
Addis Ababa, September 14.

JAY-WALKERS

Sir, — On behalf of all members of our association, I would like to thank the Ministry of Transportation for turning Jaffa Rd. in Jerusalem into a jaywalker's paradise.

Previously, jaywalking on Jaffa Rd. was a hazardous task, often involving ear-splitting horn noises and sometimes even injury or death to anyone who tried it because of the regular traffic. The new regulations have reduced traffic on Jaffa Rd. almost to a complete stop, thus enabling us to jaywalk to our hearts' content. The new regulations have also

eased the congestion on the narrow sidewalks, and this has helped the pedestrian to save 10 minutes walking from King George St. to Zion Square. Yours, etc.
The Jaywalkers Association of Jerusalem.
Jerusalem, September 26.

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Musical Diary

Cello Concerto

The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Y.M.C.A. Jerusalem, October 11. Vivaldi: Concerto Grosso in D-minor; Haydn: Cello Concerto in E-flat; Beethoven: Symphony No. 2 in F, Opus 36.

MANY people came to hear the Divertimento for Strings by Bartok which was scheduled to be on the programme and is far too rarely performed, but, at the last minute, it was replaced by the Vivaldi Concerto Grosso in a more routine reading, probably because of rehearsal problems.

Uri Wiesel is a serious and thoroughly positive member of the group of young musicians. He mastered the difficulties of the solo part quite satisfactorily, though the interpretation seemed to sag in several spots and the tempo dragged more than once, his tone sounding somewhat dry on occasion. But his fine musicianship came through in general, making the listening wish to hear Uri Wiesel again in the near future in some work more suitable to his stature, perhaps even some more modern composition.

Beethoven's Eighth Symphony was rendered with spirit and moving precision under the able and guiding hand of conductor Michael Taub.

YOHANAN BOHNN

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Over 25 years ago, the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Canada introduced to this country the modern conception of Life Insurance as developed on the North American Continent — The Whole Life Policy — providing the highest amount of insurance protection for a given premium. For obvious reasons, this system appealed to the Israeli public and the vast majority of our policies are being issued on this plan.

The problem of the devaluation of the Israeli Pound is being widely discussed by economists and causes a certain amount of anxiety to a wide sector of the population and amongst them to owners of Life Insurance policies.

In case of devaluation they will want to balance their family obligations by additional insurance, but worry if their state of health will then make them eligible.

This problem has now been solved, and we are pleased to announce that taking into consideration the special conditions prevailing in Israel, the Company has issued Clause No. 125, which will automatically be included in all Preferred Whole Life Participating and Non-Participating policies issued from September 15, 1956 onwards for the amount of IL2,500 or more. This clause grants options to purchase additional insurance on the same plan without evidence of insurability, if the Israeli Pound is devalued in relation to the United States Dollar.

By a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company on May 15, 1956, this option will also be granted to owners of existing Ordinary Life Participating and Non-Participating policies in Israel Pounds, in force, with a sum insured of at least IL12,500 on that date. A copy of this resolution is available to policy-holders through the offices of the Company.

The advantage of this option is obvious: having decided on the amount of Life Insurance needed, you will pay the low "Whole Life" premium for that amount only; in case of devaluation, there will be four months during which to decide whether you wish to purchase additional insurance, and if so the Policy will be issued by the Company irrespective of your state of health; the additional premium becomes payable only from the inception of your increased insurance.

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